

PATENT

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Applicant

Jiangchun Xu et al.

Application No.

09/656,668

Confirmation No.: 2196

Filed

September 7, 2000

For

OVARIAN TUMOR SEQUENCES AND METHODS OF USE

THEREFOR

Examiner

Monika B. Sheinberg

Art Unit

1634

Docket No.

484C3

Date

March 6, 2003

DECLARATION OF STEVEN P. FLING Ph.D., UNDER 37 C.F.R. § 1.132

Commissioner for Patents Washington, D.C. 20231

The undersigned, Dr. Steven P. Fling, hereby declares:

- 1. I am a Scientist at Corixa Corporation the assignee of the subject application. The following experiments were carried out under my supervision.
- 2. I have reviewed the Office Action dated December 3, 2002 in the subject application, including the rejections under 35 U.S.C. §§ 101 and 112, and provide this Declaration for the purpose of providing more evidence to the Examiner that the SEQ ID NO:198, as described in the specification is clearly over-expressed in ovarian tumors relative to normal tissue including normal ovarian tissue.
- 3. Expression analysis of ovarian cancer-associated sequence SEQ ID NO:198 (i.e., or O590S) as performed by Real-Time PCR. Real Time PCT (e.g., Gibson et al., Genome Research 6:995-1001, 1996, Heid et al., Genome Research 6:986-994, 1996) is a technique that

elevates the level of PCR product accumulation during amplification. This technique permits quantitative evaluation of mRNA levels in multiple samples. Briefly, mRNA was extracted from tumor and normal tissue and cDNA was prepared using standard techniques. Real Time PCR was performed using a Perkin Elmer/Applied Biosystems (Foster City, CA) 7700 Prism instrument. Matching primers and fluorescent probes were designed for O590S (SEQ ID NO:198) using the primer express program provided by Perkin Elmer/Applied Biosystems (Foster City, CA). Optimal concentrations of primers and probes were determined and control (e.g., β-actin) primers and probes were obtained commercially from Perkin Elmer/Applied Biosystems (Foster City, CA). To quantitate the amount of O590S specific mRNA in a sample, a standard curve was generated using a plasmid containing O590S. A standard curve was generated using the Ct values determined in the Real Time PCR, which were related to the initial cDNA concentration used in the assay. Standard dilutions ranging from 10¹-10⁶ copies of the gene of interest were generally sufficient. In addition, a standard curve was generated for the control sequence. This permits standardization of initial RNA content of a tissue sample to the amount of control for comparison purposes.

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Real Time PCR analysis demonstrated that SEQ ID NO:198, clone 57886 or O590S, was shown to be over-expressed in over 65% of ovarian tumor samples tested, 50% of tumor samples derived from SCID mice, and 35% of ovarian tumor cell lines tested, when compared to both normal ovarian tissue, in addition to an extensive panel of normal tissue. Little or no expression was observed in normal esophagus, spinal cord, bladder, colon, liver PBMC (activated or resting), lung, skin, small intestine, stomach, skeletal muscle, pancreas, dendritic cells, heart, spleen, bone marrow, thyroid, trachea, thymus, bronchia, cerebellum, breast, brain, bone, adrenal gland and salivary gland. Some low level expression was observed in normal kidney, ureter, uterus, and peritoneum epithelium, with the expression levels in these normal tissues ranging from approximately 10-fold to 500-fold lower than the levels observed in ovary tumors over-expressing O590S (SEQ ID NO:198).

Specifically, three normal ovarian tissue samples were analyzed by Real Time PCR for expression of SEQ ID NO:198, clone 57886 or O590S. Two normal ovarian samples showed little or no expression of O590S. Some low level expression was observed in the third normal ovarian sample. The expression levels in this normal ovarian sample were at least 10 fold lower than the levels observed in ovary tumors over-expressing O590S (SEQ ID NO:198).

4. The undersigned declares further that all statements made herein of his own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true, and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful, false statements, and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code.

Steven P. Fling, Ph.D.

Date